

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

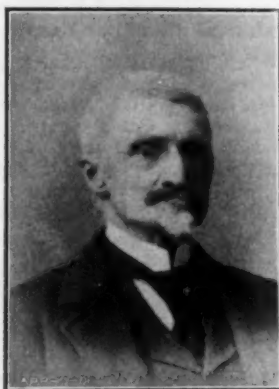
CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 6, 1902.

MASSACHUSETTS
COLLEGE
FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 45.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE COLORADO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.



R. T. STINNETT.



LEVI BOOTH.



W. C. EVANS.



A. E. MILLER.



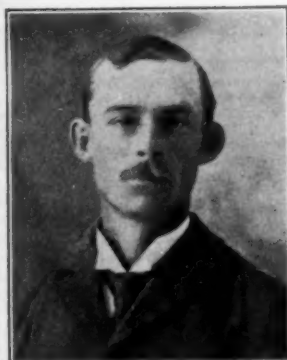
MRS. LEVI BOOTH.



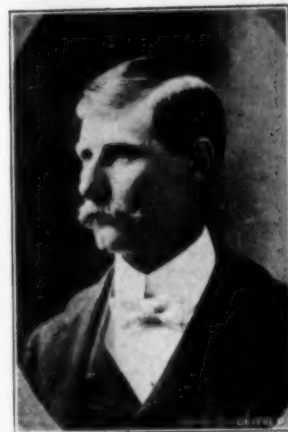
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Ex-Sec. FRANK RAUCHFUSS.



A. ELLIOTT.



B. W. HOPPER.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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EDITOR—George W. York.
DEPT. EDITORS.—Dr. C. C. Miller, E. E. Hasty.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS—G. M. Doolittle,
Prof. A. J. Cook, C. P. Dadant,
R. C. Aikin, F. Greiner, Emma M. Wilson,
A. Getax, and others.

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The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec01" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1901.

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Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association.

OBJECTS:

To promote and protect the interests of its members.

To prevent the adulteration of honey.

To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

BEST Extracted Honey For Sale

ALL IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

Alfalfa Honey

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



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This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Prices of Alfalfa or Basswood Honey:

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—two 60-pound cans of Alfalfa, 9 cents per pound; 4 cans or more, 8½ cents a pound. **Basswood Honey**, ½ cent more per pound than Alfalfa prices. Cash must accompany each order. You can order half of each kind of honey, if you so desire. The cans are two in a box, and freight is not prepaid. **Absolutely Pure Bees' Honey.**

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 144 & 146 Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

The Novelty Pocket-Knife.

Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



(THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

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How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

Chicago, Ill.

Please allow about two weeks for your knife order to be filled.

AMERICAN ESTABLISHED IN 1861 BEE JOURNAL THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOV. 6, 1902.

No. 45.

* Editorial Comments. *

"Our Bee-Keeping Sisters" is the heading of a new department that we begin in this number of the Bee Journal. It is conducted by Miss Emma M. Wilson, a lady bee-keeper of long and varied experience, and one who knows how to express on paper, in a clear and interesting manner, the results of her years of work in the apiary. We are certain our readers of the feminine persuasion will be pleased to read the new department, and will also be glad to accept Miss Wilson's invitation to send to her anything they can that may be helpful to the other sisters in their work with bees.

"Our Bee-Keeping Sisters" is to be a department that the sisters can have all to themselves. Of course, it is to be expected that occasionally a man may try to break into it, but he will not likely repeat the attempt.

Care of Extracting-Combs.—In this country it seems to be the general opinion that it is better to have the honey entirely cleaned out of extracting-combs when the season is over. Even a small trace of honey left in a cell, if left there to granulate, will encourage granulation in the honey that is stored there the following season. It is not too late yet to leave such combs exposed so that the bees will rob them out some warm day. No special care need be taken in the North against the work of the moth in extracting-combs. The weather is too cold for their development, and all that is needed is to leave them throughout the winter where they will have the full benefit of severe freezing, which destroys both the larvæ and the eggs of the moth.

Feeding Weak Colonies First.—W. L. Davey reports in the Australian Bee-Bulletin some experience in feeding that is suggestive. He fed in a time of scarcity, treating all colonies alike, whether weak or strong. A mania for robbing was started, "with the result that the longer the colonies were fed the greater were the losses from starvation caused by robber-bees."

The philosophy of the matter is not given by Mr. Davey minutely, but it is not difficult to understand. The giving of feed produces two effects: It excites bees to start out after other stores in the most eager manner, making them fiercely attack any weaker colonies that may be found; it is also true that when a lavish supply of feed is in the hive the bees are not as carefully on the defensive, and in many cases will make no resistance to robbers, even though the colonies thus fed may be very strong. So it is no great wonder that the continuance of feeding in a bad time resulted in much robbing.

Made wiser by this experience, his next feeding was on a different plan, being entirely successful, and is given in full as follows:

The feed in this case was cheap honey, brought to the boiling point and then emptied into four gallons of boiling water and allowed to boil for about 10 minutes. This was drained off into the extractor, and a 70-pound bag of the best sugar was boiled in six gallons of water. This was then run into the extractor, and the contents of the extractor were then churned by revolving the extractor machinery. This blend of honey, sugar and water, was exactly like new nectar.

After blending up 90 gallons of syrup, it was taken 15 miles to the out-apiary, where 30 strong colonies and 24 of weaker strength had to be fed. The collecting and filling of 100 drawn combs with 4 pounds each of syrup occupied until midnight. These were distributed amongst the weakest colonies before daybreak, with the result that these weaker colonies had lost that madness that usually draws the robbers to them, and instead they were on the offensive; eager for more, they tackled the stronger colonies.

Now these strong colonies were given $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons down to one gallon of feed, in a vessel made of the half of a kerosene tin, with about two inches of straw placed on top of the syrup to prevent the drowning of bees, and the feed was then placed on top of the brood-chamber and covered by an empty super-lid, etc. This second stage of the feeding was done as soon after the daylight as possible (should be done during the night if possible).

He found, after leaving them for a fortnight, that the artificial nectar had been capped over. The strong colonies had completed their task, no robbing had taken place, no bees, so to speak, had been killed in battle, the weak colonies, being the aggressors, were in a mood to look after their home, and the strong colonies were too strong to be affected by the weaker.

Alley's System of Queen-Rearing is strongly championed in the American Bee-Keeper by Arthur C. Miller as the best, and he says that Mr. Alley is testing some changes not yet made public. L. Stachelhausen also uses the Alley plan and has less trouble than the cell-cup plan. There is no doubt that good queens can be reared by either method. The small frames used in nuclei do not necessarily form a part of either plan, but not all will agree with the first part of his statement when he says: "As fine queens as any one should desire can be reared with a cupful of bees, and as poor queens as ever lived may be produced by a bushel of bees." Unless he means that the cells are to be first reared in a strong colony.

Alfalfa in Illinois.—An interesting article in the Orange Judd Farmer is in part as follows:

Farmers who have tried to grow alfalfa in Illinois have met with somewhat indifferent success. Theoretically, the soil ought to produce large crops. The Illinois Experiment Station, several years ago, began a series of experiments to determine what was lacking. Alfalfa was grown in pots and treated in various ways. A little later field experiments in 25 different sections of the State were inaugurated. The results of these tests, published in Bulletin 76, indicate that alfalfa can be successfully grown if the soil is infected with the bacteria which are found in tubercles on the roots of the alfalfa. If these are not present the soil must be exceedingly rich, and receive a liberal application of barnyard manure or nitrogenous fertilizers. Even the rich, black soil of Illinois does not furnish sufficient available nitrogen to produce profitable crops of alfalfa.

In some sections of the State alfalfa has been grown

successfully for some years. The soil from these fields is thoroughly infected with the alfalfa bacteria, and can be used for inoculating new areas. In the experiments conducted by the station, this infected soil was applied at the rate of from 320 to 1920 pounds per acre, the heavier applications being the most effective. Prof. C. G. Hopkins states in the bulletin that where lime is applied at the rate of 400 pounds per acre in connection with 100 pounds of infected soil, the inoculation will be very satisfactory in a year or two. The infected soil can be secured from Kansas or Nebraska, if it does not seem desirable to get it from Illinois.

The Experiment Station advises farmers to try a few acres of alfalfa, and to apply infected soil to at least a small plot. The infection enables the alfalfa to feed upon the supply of free nitrogen in the air, greatly enriching the land on which it grows, as well as producing heavy crops of forage. On the limestone soils of the State it will not be necessary to add lime.

This information will come a little in the nature of a surprise to those who have been in the habit of thinking that the main, if not the only, difference between Illinois and Colorado, as to producing alfalfa, is the matter of irrigation. As a better understanding prevails, it is likely that better success will attend the cultivation of alfalfa, and it is perhaps not too much to expect that some time it may be practicable to create conditions whereby alfalfa may be a honey-plant east of the Mississippi River, even if not so valuable as farther west.

The Poison of the Bee.—A clipping received speaks of formic acid as the basis of bee-virus, saying, "To this formic acid, in all probability, the therapeutic value of the honey-bee is mainly, if not entirely, due." While it is true that formic acid plays an important part in the economy of the hive, it should be remembered that the latest investigations show that the real virus is a thing separate and apart from formic acid.

Perforated-Zinc.—A French writer says the measurement of perforations should be very exact, as a bee not filled with honey passes through a perforation of 4.06 millimeters, but is stopped if loaded with honey. The true dimension, he says, is 4.19 millimeters, or 165 thousandths of an inch, the measurement favored in this country.

Five Requisites for a Good Honey-Yield, particularly where there is an early and short harvest, are thus given in *Leipziger Bienenzeitung*: 1. Colonies strong in time. 2. Limiting the brood during harvest. 3. Repressing drone-brood as much as possible. 4. Giving sufficient room. 5. Having a good strain of bees.

A Cough Mixture given by E. J. Rien, in the *Australian Bee-Bulletin*, is as follows:

"Castor oil, honey, one dessert-spoon of each; the white of one egg, juice of a lemon. Dose: One spoonful a few times a day."

* The Weekly Budget. *

HON. R. L. TAYLOR, who was nominated as a candidate for General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, wrote us as follows on Oct. 25:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.—

Please allow me, through your Journal, to thank Mr. Moore for thinking me worthy to be named in connection with the office of General Manager of the National Bee-

Keepers' Association; and to say for the benefit of the voters of that Association, that I have no desire for the office, and could not serve if elected. Yours truly,

R. L. TAYLOR.

Mr. Dadant having expressed himself similarly to Mr. Taylor, leaves only Mr. Abbott and Mr. France as candidates for the General Managership up to this time. We are ready to announce further nominations in these columns, should there be any, but we must decline to publish any electioneering matter in the interest of any particular candidate, as we consider such publication would be unfair. We prefer to have each candidate stand on his own merits, and then have the voting membership of the Association make their own choice.

To be just and fair, any bee-paper that mentions one candidate must mention all candidates. An editor's personal feelings have no bearing in a matter of this kind.

RULES ON ASKING QUESTIONS.—We have decided to make the following rules, which must be followed hereafter if any one desires to have his or her questions answered in the "Question and Answer" department.

1st. The questioner must be a paid-in-advance subscriber to the American Bee Journal.

2d. The questioner must sign his or her full name and address each time when sending in any question. Of course, we shall continue to give only the State as a signature to the question or questions asked, as that is all that is necessary, and does not "give away" the ignorance of the questioner as one's name might do sometimes.

We now have several questions from some one in Urbana, Ill., who simply signs himself "Ills." If the "Question and Answer" department is worth patronizing it is worth signing your name and address in full when sending in the questions, and also keeping your subscription to the American Bee Journal paid in advance.

AN INVITATION FROM THE ONTARIO.—We have received the following from Secretary Mason, of the National Bee-Keepers' Association:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.—

Dear Sir:—I received the enclosed communication several days ago, and have been waiting to learn the time of meeting, but as Secretary Couse will probably give notice of the time in all the bee-papers, I'll wait no longer.

Very truly yours,

A. B. MASON, Secretary.

Here is the communication referred to by Dr. Mason:

DR. A. B. MASON,

Secretary of the National Bee-Keepers' Association—
Dear Sir:—I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association to extend to the officers and members of your Association a very cordial invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at Barrie, early in December. The date not being finally set yet, we can not be definite; but hope soon to know, when we will advise you.

We look forward to having a very pleasant meeting.

Yours truly,

W. COUSE, Secretary.

We trust that a goodly number of bee-keepers of the United States can accept the invitation thus kindly extended.

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

Convention Proceedings.

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings of the 33d Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Denver, Col., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 3, 4 and 5, 1902.

(Continued from page 695.)

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 o'clock Pres. Hutchinson called the convention to order.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Mr. Taylor—I understand, and I suppose you all understand, that there is, in the year 1904, to be held a great fair at St. Louis, Mo.; it is a World's fair. All preparations are taking place for the purpose of making it a great fair, and it is instituted for the purpose of commemorating this great strip of land between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, the purchase of it by the United States Government from Napoleon I, one hundred years ago.

Now, most of our members are specially interested in representing our pursuit at this great fair, so I arise to make a motion with regard to it, if desirable, that this Association should be heard with regard to the appointments to office concerning the exhibit that will surely be made by the bee-keepers of the whole country. I, therefore, move that for the purpose of making such provision and overseeing all matters pertaining to it that this whole matter be referred to the Executive Committee of this Association, and that they act as a committee for that purpose, and to see that all proper action, so far as this Association is concerned, be taken.

J. C. Carnahan—I second the motion.

The President put the motion, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

Pres. Hutchinson—The first thing on the program is a paper by Mr. C. A. Hatch, on "Reporting of the Honey Crop: When and How It Should be Done," to which Mr. Frank Raufuss was to respond, but as he cannot be here this afternoon, in place of that we will hear from Mr. F. E. Brown, on

THE CALIFORNIA PEAR-BLIGHT.

F. E. Brown—It is not often that we hear California spoken of as blighted, but to-day I have something to present before you on that line. We have not the blight altogether; it is not all blight, but we have a blight there that promises to destroy our bees. You have already heard more or less regarding the blight question; it has been published through, I think, perhaps all the leading journals, and you are all more or less familiar with the subject, therefore I will not take any more of your time than is necessary to bring it before your minds just about as it appears to-day.

In the spring of 1901—I think it was, perhaps, in March—one of the Board of Horticulturists came into my office and inquired for the Secretary of the Bee-Keepers' Association, stating to me that our bees were destroying their pear-trees. That I think is the first mention I ever had made to me that bees were responsible for the spread of pear-blight. The pear-blight that exists in our district is what is commonly known as the Eastern pear-blight, so I suppose you are all familiar with this blight that exists among the pear-trees, apple-trees, and quince-trees.

I asked the gentleman how he knew our bees were responsible for this blight; he did not speak directly to that, but asked if I would be so kind as to meet him before the Board of Supervisors that afternoon. In that meeting that afternoon the Board of Horticulturists brought complaint, stating that the bees were responsible for the spread of the blight which was fast destroying the pear-trees, and unless the bees were removed from the pear districts, which virtually meant from our county, that within a very short time there would be no pear, apple, or quince trees left in the

vicinity. The gentleman, the speaker from the Board of Horticulture, went on to state how this blight was carried by the bees; he stated that it was a germ that was small, could not be seen with the naked eye, like small particles of smoke that went in the wind; the bees being of a hairy, fuzzy nature, flying through the air to the tree, would gather up this germ and contribute or carry it to the blossom thereof, reaching the nectar, and from there to the sap of the tree, finally killing the tree.

After he had made his speech the Board asked if I had anything to say. I simply told them no; that it was new to me, that I knew nothing about the fact, and never had had our bees accused of such a thing before.

The matter went on for about three or four weeks, when the Board of Supervisors telephoned me one afternoon asking if I would come into their room, when I found the same committee as before—and they had the same complaint up, asking the Board if they would not pass laws by which bees could not be kept in that section of the country. This was perhaps in May, 1901.

After they had made their complaint the bee-men were asked if they had anything further to say, and I simply asked the Commissioners how the bees distributed the blight. At this time the Commissioners had sketched a picture of the insect which they called pear-blight, stating that it came out on the body of the tree in the pores of the bark in a gluey or gummy shape, and that bees crawling over the body of the tree in search of the blossoms gathered up the pear-blight and communicated it to the flower. That was the position that was taken then, and when I was called upon, after they made the statement upon my question—of course, you understand people that are not familiar with the habits of bees would not know but what the statement was correct, which was the case with our Board of Supervisors—I told them that any man who was familiar with the habits of the bee would know better; that the bees did not crawl about over the body of the tree in pursuit of the flower, but when a bee went to a tree that was in blossom it lit directly upon that blossom, and from that blossom to the next one, and the next one, and so on, but never in any case were they found upon the body of the tree.

Now, when our trees in California blossom, especially the pear-tree, there are no leaves; they blossom before the time of leafing, and the tree is simply one great snow-ball of white blossoms, and the bees, of course, go over the trees, flying directly from blossom to blossom.

However, there were one or two other bee-men there who made some remarks regarding the matter. The matter was passed over; the Board did nothing.

A little later there was a mass-meeting called of fruit-growers, the pear-men and raisin-growers all together; they came together in the Superior Court room of King's county. In this meeting there were no bee-keepers supposed to be present. However, we had a delegation there. One of the most prominent men in that Board of Agriculture came before that mass meeting and urged that they would poison the insects that were infesting the trees—they were spreading the blight from tree to tree. This was said in an open mass-meeting of the fruit-growers of our county and vicinity. The gentleman that was addressing the meeting advocated that they use cobalt and honey as a matter of poison: that by poisoning them that way the bee would die before it reached the hive, therefore there would be no danger of the poison getting into the honey.

I think it was about this time, perhaps, that Mr. E. R. Root visited our locality, and he visited almost all the prominent pear-growers in our vicinity; he visited the orchards; he met Prof. Pierce, and had a good influence over the situation, and it was proposed by Mr. Root that we try to compromise the matter by making a test.

Now, the bee-men did not believe that their bees were in any way responsible for the spreading of the blight at that time. However, Prof. Waite and Prof. Pierce had both suggested that it was possible, and I think they have spoken more directly since then.

The first part of July of last year the bee-men called a meeting and passed resolutions agreeing to make a test case, and that we would move our bees out of the pear districts that we might test the matter. This was suggested by Mr. Root while he was with us. This was done the first day of July, 1901. We handed our resolution to the committee of the fruit-growers; they accepted it and said nothing.

It went on until some time in the fall, when one of the fruit-growers came to one of our men and said it was about time we were doing something with regard to moving the bees. At that time, however, I was away in San Francisco, but shortly afterwards I returned. Nothing further was

done until the very last days of February of the present year, when there was a mass-meeting of the fruit-growers and bee-men again called. In this meeting the bee-men were asked to go on and carry out the intention of their resolution which was passed the year before, in July. Our pear-trees begin to bloom about the first week in March, and this, perhaps, was the last week in February.

In that meeting our committee got together and agreed to clear up a certain district two miles square, and move our bees three miles from that line, as a matter of test. In our resolution the summer before we had agreed to move them clear out of the district, away from the pear-trees, but now, for want of time, as it was within a few days of the time when the pear-trees would bloom, we agreed to move out of this one district only. This was done, but before this meeting adjourned the bee-men asked the pear-men to see that they moved *their* bees.

Now, there are some of our pear-growers there that have a few bees, and some of our fruit-men have bees, and farmers have bees, and there are bees in the fence-corners—bees all around. I suspect you have them the same way here. So, we did not want to be responsible for the moving of the bees which belonged to the fruit-men; we left that to the fruit-men's committee, and this fruit-men's committee agreed to do it.

After the meeting adjourned we went to work moving our bees, and the Central California Bee-Keepers' Association moved every bee that belonged to them, and moved them the distance they agreed to move them—three miles from that line—clearing up a territory two miles square right in the heart of the pear-blight district.

On visiting the pear-trees after they came in bloom there were bees all over the trees very nearly as numerous as ever before, and, on coming to investigate, the fruit-men had their bees, had them still; men who had pear-trees upon their ranches, quite good-sized orchards, had bees, and so the test was spoiled.

Now, then, I believe, gentlemen, that the bee-men of Central California have done all that they could do in respect to this matter; they desired to make a test of the matter, but they did not believe that the bees were responsible for the spread of the blight at that time. The test was spoiled, but the trees were seemingly infected.

Now, in the winter-time our pear-growers prune down their trees quite closely, pruning off all signs of dead wood and blight, leaving the tree in the spring to come out new; you would scarcely see there had been any blight except the top is not quite so large. That was the case this time. The trees were in blossom, the bees were working upon them two weeks, and there was not a blight to be seen, and people thought for some reason there was not going to be a blight. But, seemingly, all at once, like a thunder-clap from the clear sky, the trees were all wilted, the blossoms just appeared to topple down, bow down their heads under the blight; nearly everything in sight was blighted, and it took it all at once. That is something that we as bee-men do not understand, or how it is so affected, but there was no blight seen upon the trees anywhere except in the blossom. I investigated it myself; I was on the ground; went amongst the large orchards and saw it with my own eyes; that blight attacked the trees directly in the blossom. About a week later than this the leaves began to shoot out amongst the blighted blossoms, and then the blight ran down the little stem that held the blossom and would affect the leaf and limbs, going on down the limbs.

About the time that we had our joint meeting of fruit and bee men regarding the moving out of the bees, the Board of Supervisors of our county appropriated money by means of which certain trees might be put under mosquito-netting to make a test that way. After we had seen the other test had failed, we thought quite likely we had a test under this head that would prove beneficial. I visited these trees and saw that they were not as reported. Perhaps you are not familiar with the report, but the Board of Horticulture published an article in our county paper stating that the trees which were under mosquito-netting were unhurt by the blight, while all the trees around them were blighted; stating further that the fruit on these trees that were under this protection was good, the trees were full of fruit, while all around them was otherwise.

I immediately went to these orchards and examined these trees under mosquito-netting, and I found that they were much blighted; I found that they had very little fruit; but I found that there was more blight existing on the trees outside the mosquito-netting than under it. But on examining those trees later in the season, after the pears were perhaps half-grown, I found that there were no more pears

upon those trees than the trees around them. This experiment was conducted in the Charles Downing orchard, the largest pear orchard in the State. You saw a picture of that orchard last night upon the screen, which was taken during the last days of June, a year ago last June, but to-day that orchard is half dead, and this winter, perhaps, three-quarters of that orchard will be dug up. This is only one. The pear-growers claim that they lose enormous sums of money. There is one grower claims he loses at least \$10,000 a year from the loss of pears alone. That was in the year 1901. If he lost \$10,000 from the loss of pears alone in 1901, this year, if this statement is correct, he has lost three times that amount; but whether it is or is not correct, the pear interests in our country are large and extensive. There are one or two pear men who have stated that they lose pears enough in a single year to buy up the whole bee-industry of the State. That is not correct. All the pears that are grown in Kings county or Central California, perhaps, would not amount to the honey industry of the State; but of the two industries growing side by side in Kings county, the pear industry is the greater, or was before the blight struck it.

The question as it stands to-day, is that the Board of Supervisors probably will do nothing. However, they are electing a new Board at this present election. But we fear this, that the fruit-growers will place notices upon their fences, "Poison about. Take care of your bees." We expect that will be done; in fact, it has been done; that is, the poison has been put out and bees have been poisoned, but the notices have not yet been posted.

The way the pear-blight is now existing and spreading rapidly, consuming the orchards, it will not be two years before there will not be a pear-tree left of the variety of the Bartlett's. In view of this, our bee-keepers in our convention held the 24th of August last, passed a resolution and gave it to me to bring to this convention, which I have with me and will read. It is as follows:

The Central California Bee-Keepers' Association, assembled in regular session in Hanford, Kings Co., Calif., this 27th day of September, 1902, for the purpose of transacting business and discussing matters relative to the best interests of the Association, including the pear-blight and bee-question, which is so prominent with us at present; and

WHEREAS, The National Bee-Keepers' Association convenes at Denver, Sept. 3-5; and,

WHEREAS, It is an organization, organized for the protection of its members; and,

WHEREAS, There is in this vicinity an existing malady known as pear-blight, which is fast killing the trees and destroying the fruit crops thereby; and,

WHEREAS, The bee is accused of spreading said blight, and is alleged to be responsible to a great extent for the cause of failure in the pear crop, which loss is placed as high as \$10,000 per annum for a single grower; and said growers have made reported efforts to get the County officials to pass certain ordinances prohibiting the keeping of bees where pears are grown; and,

WHEREAS, There are threats of wholesale poisoning of the innocent bee, and said threats have, in a measure, been carried out, to the damage of some of our growers; and,

WHEREAS, This Central California Bee-Keepers' Association's members are members of the National Association, and are very desirous that the mother Association take up the matter, and in case there is further trouble, that the National Association will give us the advice and protection that is usually done in cases like this. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pass on this set of resolutions and preamble to the National Association assembled at Denver, Colo., asking them to consider its merits, and to discuss its contents, and that they take up the matter and give us the protection herein asked for. And be it further

Resolved, That Mr. F. E. Brown, our present Secretary, is our regular authorized representative to that body.

F. E. BROWN, Secretary.

JOSEPH FLORY, President.

Pres. Hutchinson—You have heard the description given and the resolution which has been read. What shall we do with it?

S. Francis—I move the adoption of the resolution.

R. L. Taylor—Does that meet the point? This is a resolution of the California Association with regard to their troubles there, and a request that this Association examine into the matter and extend to them such advice and aid as they may need. Now, the adoption of that would not help them out any. It seems to me that motion should be put in some different form.

Mr. Abbott—Mr. Chairman, was there a seconder to that motion?

Pres. Hutchinson—I did not hear one.

Mr. Abbott—If there was not I will make another motion. This is a question which will involve the expenditure of money, and belongs exclusively to the Board of Directors. I move that the whole matter be referred to the

Board of Directors. The discussion of it may go on, but the final action will have to be taken by them.

Mr. York—I second that motion.

Dr. Mason—I had thought this would be a good plan, that we refer these resolutions to a committee, and that committee can report to-morrow and make such recommendations as may seem proper. We can hardly tell by hearing it read just what we had better do. Wouldn't that be a good plan, to put such men as Mr. Abbott, and men who can work fast, and think fast, on a committee of three with him? I move an amendment, that a committee of three be appointed to which those resolutions be referred, and they report to us during the session of this afternoon, making such recommendations as they think proper.

Mr. Rhodes—I second the motion made by Dr. Mason.

Mr. Abbott—I have no objection to the amendment. If I was on that committee I would simply go on about my business and recommend that it be referred to the Board of Directors, where it would have to go. I am a great stickler for us doing anything we can do, but while we are working under a Constitution like we have, I don't see how we could do any more than to recommend that the Board of Directors do so and so, and the presumption is that they know what is best to do. We want to draft a resolution in such shape that these people ought to be taken care of; I think that is their thought. That is my candid opinion.

Dr. Mason—I think so, too; I think we ought to attend to this, and my suggestion was simply to get it in line with what I thought was the best, the same as Mr. Abbott does; he thinks one way would be best, and I think another. In that way we get our views before you, and if you do what you think is best, that will be satisfactory to him and to me.

Mr. Ivy—I think the amendment made by Dr. Mason is a good one. This California Association did not go to the Board of Directors; they have come to this convention, and I think this convention should indorse it and recommend that those people be taken care of.

There being no further discussion, the President stated the amendment, and on a vote being called for and taken declared the amendment carried. The motion as amended was then put, and, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for 1903 was held at this time, and resulted as follows:

President—W. Z. Hutchinson, of Michigan (re-elected).
Vice-President—James U. Harris, of Colorado.
Secretary—George W. York, of Illinois.

(Continued next week.)

Contributed Articles.

No-Drip Shipping-Cases for Comb Honey.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

QUESTION.—Do you use what are called the "no-drip" honey-cases for sending your honey to market? If so, will you please tell the readers of the American Bee Journal how you make the paper trays? I saw somewhere that I was to lay the paper on top of the case, and then, with a "follower," push it down to the bottom, when the tray would be in place and just as it should be. But after trying, and trying, I can do nothing that way, as in every case I have tried the paper becomes torn more or less, so that it would leak honey, if any dripped down on it. Please tell us all about the little kinks necessary in making and using, so that it may be plain even to the novice.

ANSWER.—Yes, I use the paper trays and have done so for more than twenty years. I have also, like you, read that all that was necessary to make these trays was to push the paper down to the bottom of the case with a board that would loosely fit the bottom of the case; and, again, like you, I never could so push one down without tearing the paper, and have often wondered if those who recommended such a procedure had ever tried the same themselves. If so, there was some part of it which has been left out, it seems to me.

Well, I will try to tell how I make these trays, use them, etc.

The first thing wanted is the paper. After testing

many different kinds I have come to the conclusion that none is equal to that known as "manilla," for this purpose, and that having the glossy finish is the best. This will hold honey a year without wetting or soaking through. Such paper can be bought by the quantity for from five to six cents a pound at the present time, but I used to have to pay from ten to twelve cents.

The next thing is the cutting to the size you wish, which you can generally get done where you buy the paper. If this is not handy then lay it on a table or bench, and after marking where you wish it cut, lay a saw or square on it where the marks are, and tear the same as you would tear it by a ruler, the back of the saw or square being used in place of the ruler, as it is longer. After a little experience you will be able to tear from six to ten sheets at a time, thus getting along quite rapidly. The paper should be cut from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches larger each way than the bottom of the case you use, so as to turn up nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on all sides.

Having the paper cut and ready, the next thing needed is a board one inch in thickness, and of a size so it will just nicely slip into the bottom of the case, but not so tight but what you can readily jar it out by turning the case bottom side up. Spend some little time on this board, getting it out true and having each and every corner true and sharp, for you will wish to use it for years, or so long as you use the same size sections and cases. If it is made of hard wood the corners will stay sharp longer and the board keep smoother.

Now lay one sheet of paper on the work table or bench, and place this board in the center of it each way, which will make your paper project about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch on all sides of the board. Put your finger under the paper on one side and one end and bring it up next to the edges of the board, rubbing it a little so as to make it fold at the sharp or lower edges of the board, when you will work both hands up to one of the corners which will make the point of the paper stand out in front of the corner. Now fold this point toward you, when you have what is known as the "baking-tin" joint, one which will not leak until the paper is full.

Now do all the other sides and corners the same, folding each corner toward you each time, when you will lift the board out of the tray which has thus been formed, and which will be the exact size on the outside as the inside of the case.

Now place a case on the table in front of you and beyond the paper tray, when you will take the tray by the two corners next the case, pressing the baking-tin joints to their places, and slip these joints into the open side of the case next to you, which holds the joints from spreading out or bothering you while you are placing it in the case. Now take the two remaining joints between your thumbs and forefingers, raising the tray a little till it is of the right height, when by a little gentle pushing motion the tray can be readily slipped into its place in the bottom of the case, the joints all coming into place nicely.

With the hand smooth the paper down on the bottom of the case, when you have something that will not leak unless the honey is broken badly enough to run over the top. Now should I stop here, I would leave out the part which used to bother me the worst, especially where the case is made so that a certain number of sections fit so they will not shake around any when handled, as all cases should be made. The trouble came when I went to put the middle or last tier of sections in the case. All the others could be placed up against the sides of the tray in such a manner that they would not catch on the paper, but rather come so as to hold it in place; but when I came to slip down the last sections next to the end of the case, the sections were almost sure to catch on the upper edge of the tray, and after tearing, carry the paper down to the bottom, which makes things about as bad as did that torn by pushing it down with the follower.

I studied on this matter for some time, when one day it occurred to me to get a very thin piece of tin, just a little narrower than the thickness of the section, when I placed this strip of tin within an eighth of an inch of the bottom of the case, and bent what stood above over the top of the case, cutting off what came out beyond the end of the case. Now when I came to put in the last sections at the back. I hung this strip of tin down in the case over the edge of the tray, which put the tray behind the tin so that the sections could not touch it, when the section was slipped into place, the tin lifted out by the bent-over end, and all done so smoothly and nicely that there was great rest and pleasure in it, over the former way. In writing out all the

minutiae of these matters they seem long and tedious, but in actual practice only just a moment suffices to do the whole thing, and the more anyone becomes used to such work the faster it can be accomplished.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



Disposing of the Honey Crop Advantageously

Read at the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Convention,

BY MR. SHEPHERD.

HOW to dispose of the honey crop to the best advantage?" is the question asked by the enterprising bee-keeper. Some say through the commission man, because they do not want to be bothered by selling in small quantities—they want their money all in a lump. Others peddle honey because they can realize a larger price. I prefer to work on that line, for I want that larger price, and by so doing I help keep a little off the city market, and sweeten up my neighbors.

I work on the exchange order or plan. I place in my local paper an "ad," something like this:

"Wanted—To exchange extracted honey for oats, corn, potatoes, eggs, or silver dimes."

When I commence peddling, I notice that a good many would not buy if they had to pay money, but if I would trade, "Why, yes, I will take some." By so doing I found a market for honey that would otherwise go to the commission house.

While living on the farm I would take all the eggs that I could get hold of, in exchange for honey, because I could take them to the store and exchange for something for the family, thereby accommodating my neighbor as well as myself.

You should be prepared to give your prospective buyer a taste of your honey.

Another way is to bottle it, and put it in the grocery stores. Put in jelly tumblers, or square bottles fill the bill quite well. This point should not be overlooked: Advertising your honey by having your name in as large letters as the word honey. Look at the bottled goods in the grocery stores for an example. When you buy butter, you look at the reputation of the maker, somewhat. It is the same in your honey-production.

Produce "A, No. 1" honey, so that it will "taste like more."



The "Missing Link" in Queen-Rearing.

BY HENRY ALLEY.

FOR the life of me I cannot reconcile the articles of Dr. Gallup (page 584) and Mr. Doolittle (page 569). Mr. Doolittle gives Dr. Gallup all the credit it is possible to give anyone for teaching him how to rear long-lived queens, and Dr. Gallup upsets the entire thing by telling the readers of the American Bee Journal that Mr. Doolittle's queens are worthless; that is, in the second year. Maybe I did not read those two articles understandingly. I do not agree with Dr. Gallup on this point, that is, if Mr. Doolittle rears queens by the method he says he does. I know his queens must be good, as I have reared for years more or less queens in that way, and they are always good; but if I remember correctly, Mr. Doolittle has not always reared queens in that way. I would like to ask Mr. Doolittle whether, after he commenced the cell-cup way of starting queens, did he recommend placing them in the top-story over the brood-nest of a strong colony?

As stated in a previous article, three queen-dealers appeared to make that discovery at the same time. We all thought that a marvelous thing had been discovered, but with me it proved to be the worst thing that ever happened to me in my queen-rearing experience. I found it the cheapest way to rear the cheapest queens, many of the cells so built out that they had all the appearances of containing extra-large queens, and would contain a half-grown worker-bee. Why was this so? Because the cells were built out and larvae nursed by bees having a fertile queen. The lump of jelly was found in nearly all the cells, but, as before stated, the composition of the food was not the kind given to larvae in cases where no queen is present. In fact the bees were not "broody," they saw no need of other queens, and would not "set" on the eggs.

The first milk a cow gives for nursing its offspring is

of a different quality from what it is several months later on; and so it is all through Nature's ways. Queens reared in the above way are "forced" queens; but queens reared in the way Mr. Doolittle and Dr. Gallup say they rear them are necessity queens. Quite a difference between the two kinds when they are put into colonies of bees.

Now, when I reared queens in the year 1860, I thought it was a waste of bees and time to use a full colony for rearing queens, and so the nucleus system was used; and, if practical to rear queens by the nucleus system, I would use it to-day; and as was the case 40 years ago, I could rear just as good queens by that system as any one would care to pay for.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," and as I found that queens could not be reared at a profit by either the nucleus or full-colony plan, as given by Dr. Gallup, I commenced to experiment, and soon discovered a way that combined all the good and essential points of the full-colony system; in fact, only full colonies were used, and have been used, by me for 38 years for rearing queens. I found that I could rear queens that were first-class in all respects by another plan. Last season I tested something entirely new, and now can rear queens that I think are superior to any reared in previous years; but the main point in this last plan is economy in bees, and quality of the queens so reared.

Speaking of the "jelly lump" at the base of the cell as indicating quality of the queen, I will say that there are other strong indications of the quality of the queen in a cell. When opening a hive and finding several queen-cells, just examine them and see if they are heavily waxed and thoroughly corrugated. This is a good indication of a fine queen within. When the young queens cut out of the cells, I notice that the good queens leave a large hole, and usually leave the cap hanging as if by a hinge, a sort of swinging door. I have been deceived many times in supposing a cell contained a queen, when, in fact, the queen had emerged and the cap flew back in place, and no indications that the cap had been removed. When a queen leaves a cell, and the outlet is small and ragged, the queen is worthless.

I never allow queens to hatch in the hives. I always remove the cells to nursery-cages. I do this to save time and bees. By having queens in cages they can be examined; if there is any defect in them (and there are many queens in a thousand that are defective), they are destroyed. Now, if defective queens are hatched in nuclei, much valuable time is lost to the queen-dealer, as it would require no more time to get a perfect queen fertilized than it does a worthless queen.

All queen-dealers have hundreds of testimonials in favor of their queens. Of course they publish them; but when a "kick" comes in we don't tell of that, do we, Mr. Doolittle?

I wish to speak of one testimonial that came in this very day. I mention it as Dr. Gallup says "we" can't rear queens that survive the second season. The writer says he "had a queen of me in 1899; she is now 3 years old, and seems more prolific, each year. It rained 25 days in June, and July was no better, yet she gave two good colonies and 25 pounds of honey, and the parent colony is overflowing with bees." I mailed this letter direct to Dr. Gallup. Now, such letters come in nearly every mail to all who rear queens, yet Dr. Gallup says our queens are worthless!

I know it makes no difference who rears queens, nor what method is used in rearing them, there will always be some trouble with queens sent out. I have sent thousands of queens to bee-keepers who write thus: "Send me a queen by return mail. I have a colony all run down that has been queenless 3, 4 or 5 weeks," as the case may be. Now what can a bee-keeper expect to do in that case? If the colony dies in the winter the queen-dealer catches it; this man tells his neighboring bee-keepers, "Such a dealer's queens are not worth anything. Put one in a hive last fall and she died in the winter." There is nothing fair about such a deal.

It is all right to introduce queens in such cases and take the chances of the colony living, but don't hold the queen-dealer responsible for the loss of the colony, if it should die before spring. It is the bee-keeper's fault, and not the queen's.

Hundreds of bee-keepers who purchase queens destroy their usefulness when they introduce the queen. A queen slightly stung (and many of the queens are), soon dies. Many of them lay a few eggs and then disappear, or are found dead in front of the hives; sometimes found in the hive and the bees building queen-cells; then they write the

dealer thus: "Queen received and introduced, but has not laid an egg," etc. In 90 percent of such cases the queen was all right but was ruined in introducing. I might go on and give hundreds of such cases.

Essex Co., Mass.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON.

Salutatory.

DEAR SISTER BEE-KEEPERS:—

Mr. York is kindly giving us a department of our very own, in the American Bee Journal, in which we may freely give all our experiences, tell all our grievances, etc. It seems to me that there are enough of us to make this department very helpful, if we all do our part in trying to make it a success; and remember it depends upon ourselves whether it is a success or not.

It is not intended for large bee-keepers alone, but for all. No matter if you have only one colony, or may not have any as yet, but are interested in bees, and want to talk with some one else that is interested, too, please remember that this department is for you.

If there is any little item of information, anything that has helped you, and may be of benefit to some one else, even if you think it hardly worth mentioning, don't hesitate to send it in. It may help some one greatly. I sometimes think the little things are of much more value than we give them credit for. So much of our life is made up of little things. So let us hear from you all.

Marengo, Ill.

EMMA M. WILSON.

Bee-Dress for Women—Comments.

On page 317, Mrs. N. O. Penny suggests the wearing of bloomers in place of an underskirt; bloomers to be made of the best blue drill or denim. Also leggings made of the same material to be worn with low shoes. How many have tried them? How did you like them? Please report.

I have worn leggings made of heavy brown linen. They were as good as far as preventing stings was concerned, and cooler than shoes, but not as cool as low shoes without leggings; and for myself I prefer to take the stings and be a little cooler. I mean in the very warm weather during the honey harvest when bees are good-natured.

On page 345, Mrs. F. A. S. Snyder says:

"In advising woollen skirts we lose sight of the fact that the honey-bee has implements on the three little claws of its hind legs shaped like a hoe, a trowel, and a rake, and these delicate little implements catch on the wool and cause no end of unnecessary annoyance to the bees. I know if I wore woollen skirts in the apiary, the back, though 'the apron covers the front,' would be full of struggling, stinging little prisoners caught on the fuzzy material."

Mrs. Snyder evidently supposes that the back of the skirt is unprotected, whereas my aprons are made to cover the whole skirt—back as well as front. I have never had the least trouble with the bees stinging my woollen skirt.

Mrs. Snyder says she wears black cotton shirt-waists, and also says she rarely gets a sting. Now, I know if I wore black waists I should get many a sting, for if there is anything our bees seem to object to it is something black, if they are at all inclined to be cross. I have known at least a dozen cross bees at a time to attack the black head of my hat-pin, that being the only black object in sight. I could not see them on my own head, but it was very amusing to others to see them tumbling and sliding off the smooth surface trying to sting it.

If they are very cross or excited, anything black seems to enrage them, while they will seldom sting anything white.

Now, as to wearing gloves: I suspect each one must be governed by her own preference

in this matter. I certainly can work with much greater despatch with gloves, than without them. They protect my hands from stings, keep the bees from crawling up my sleeves—which I dislike quite as much as the stings; keep my hands and dress-sleeves clean. I have a pair of sleeves sewed to my gloves which, of course, are pulled over my dress-sleeves, and that one item of keeping my sleeves clean would count much with me. I never clip a queen with my gloves on, but as they are so easily slipped off and on, it is no trouble to slip them off when I want to do any work of that kind.

I decidedly prefer to wear gloves; but you have just as good a right to object decidedly to them; as I said, each one must be governed by her own preference in the matter.

Others may not object to the feeling of propolis on their fingers as I do. I have known persons who could not endure the least bit of honey on their fingers, but could have their fingers covered with propolis. That I never could have endured at all. You see we are not all made alike.

Smoker-Fuel.

Mr. Ralph D. Cleveland (page 620) thinks if I would try excelsior as a smoker-fuel I would abandon soaking rags, and hunting good "smoke-wood."

Well, Mr. Cleveland, I have tried it, and given it up because it did not last long enough; but perhaps I did not pack it down hard enough. Many thanks for the suggestion. I will try again, and give it a good, solid packing next time.

As to smoker-fuel, however, it is largely a matter of convenience. In this locality there are plenty of good chips handy; they make a good smoke, last well, and with a little saltpeter or a few live coals to start with, there is no trouble in lighting them, so they are likely to continue the favorite fuel for a time. Just so, others may find other things more convenient.

Apiary of Mrs. C. R. West.

We commenced the bee-business six years ago, and I was so enthusiastic that I thought the more colonies I had the more honey I would get. I was like some other so-called bee-people—I did not want one or two colonies. When I was at the business a little while it was no trouble for me to see I did not know so much. Two years ago I bought 26 colonies; they were good and strong, and made it pay me. I am a dear lover of the bee; I think it is such nice work, and then the little things teach such good lessons.

In the picture which I send is Mrs. Holoway and little son also. The little girls are Ruth and Mary McFarland. The man is my brother.

Our honey crop is short in Texas. In the spring we had every prospect of a good yield, but the hot, dry winds dried up the nectar, and also the bloom. I fed our bees for six weeks. Now cotton is blooming and they are storing honey. The cotton honey is pretty and white.

Last year they had a good honey exhibit at our convention, and this year only one man brought any, so we had to give him the blue ribbon. Oh, well, perhaps we will be more successful another year. I never give up. "Tis try, try again."

I now have 35 colonies, and they are doing nicely. I



MRS. C. R. WEST AND APIARY, OF ELLIS CO., TEX.

live in hopes of a successful ending. Hope is a great anchor. Thank God for hope. "Faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity." But I am "stuck" on hope.

Ellis Co., Tex., July 21.

MRS. C. R. WEST.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Beginning in Bee-Keeping.

I am an amateur, with absolutely no knowledge of the first principles of bee-keeping. I have no bees, hive, or friends that know, but an abundance of flowers. Will you kindly inform me how to begin? Where can I get supplies in this section of the country?

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWER.—Well, now, that's refreshing, to find a man who knows that he doesn't know anything! The first thing is to get a good text-book, and as it is now late in the season, you will have plenty of time to become familiar with it before it is time to make a purchase next spring. Indeed, when you have been told to get a text-book you have been told about all you need to be told for the present, for the office of such a book is to answer a multitude of questions that will arise in your mind, besides a number of others that you would not have thought of. Before spring you will probably become so interested in the matter that you will want a bee-paper—unless you have made the mistake that so many make by getting a bee-paper before a text-book—and in the Journal you will find advertisements of those who have bees to sell, and you can then order from some one not too far off, so as to save enormous express charges. After you have fairly started in your text-book, your visits to this department will be specially welcome, and you need not hesitate to ask about anything that does not seem entirely clear in the text-book.

Queenlessness During Swarming-Time—Moths on Comb Honey—Wintering Bees.

1. What is the cause of bees getting queenless during swarming-time? I had one colony that cast a swarm about the middle of June, and not wishing for swarms I went through the hives and cut out all queen-cells, leaving one young queen in the hive, which was constantly singing from the time it hatched until she came fourth with another swarm, leaving the colony queenless, and no brood to rear. Two weeks afterwards I gave them a new queen which they accepted and everything was all right. What was the cause of the bees swarming out with that queen and leaving the mother colony queenless?

2. What is the cause of moth getting in the sections of comb honey? I keep them in a dark, dry, warm place? What can I do to kill them? I have about 400 sections of fine white honey, and I keep it in a closet close to the cook-stove, and some of it has small moth in it.

3. What is best to put over brood-frames to keep the bees dry in winter?

4. Will bees winter well in a tight shed closed all around except 14 inches.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—1. It is not an uncommon thing for bees to swarm out with a virgin queen when she takes her wedding-flight, and whether they swarm out with her or not there is a chance that something may happen to the queen, such as being caught by a bird, and then, of course, the colony is hopelessly queenless. Once in a great while a colony is so foolish as to swarm out with a young queen in regular swarming style when there is no other queen or queen-cell left in the hive. I don't know why?

2. The probability is that the eggs of the moth were laid in sections while they were yet on the hive, and while you are keeping the sections in the best kind of a place, it is also a good place for the moth's eggs to hatch and develop. While they are still small it will be an easy mat-

ter to destroy them by fumigating with bisulphide of carbon or with sulphur.

3. It is largely a matter of convenience, depending upon what there is to be had most easily. Probably nothing is better than cork-dust. Dry leaves are also good, planer-shavings, chaff, rags, etc.

4. Some winter very successfully in that way, especially in localities as far south as yours, where the winters are not so severe as farther north.

Place to Winter Bees—Winter Temperature for Bees—Weight of Bees, Hive, Etc., for Winter.

I have a small room built up next to the roof of a double granary, enclosed with a 6-inch wall of chaff on top, bottom and all sides except south, which has one window. I wintered 5 colonies in this room last winter—all that I had—I am a beginner. Three of them came out sound and saucy, and the other two starved to death.

1. Do you think this is a good place to winter bees? or do they need more feed in such a place than in a cellar?

2. At what temperature should this room or cellar be kept to give the bees a chance to ripen and seal syrup given to them made of granulated sugar? Or will they ripen and seal it all in winter?

3. About what should a common 8-frame hive, bees and comb, weigh when it contains 25 pounds of honey?

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. The probability is that a cellar would be better, at any rate the bees would consume less in a cellar.

2. The general opinion is that 45 degrees is the best temperature for a cellar. Warmer than that might favor ripening, but the bees would not do so well. Better not count on bees ripening syrup after the first of October. If you must feed too late for bees to ripen the syrup, give candy as directed in your text-book.

3. I don't know for sure, but think it would be about 45 pounds.

Worms Working on Honey—Keeping and Fumigating Honey.

1. I have about 100 pounds of comb honey in sections, and I notice here and there a section which has a few places where there are little grindings. It looks as if a worm is there, but I cannot see anything. Perhaps the black ants have done it, as there are still a few running around when I open the cupboard.

2. I have the honey upstairs in a cupboard, south side of the house. Where should it be kept?

3. Should honey be fumigated if to be kept until next year? What should I use? I have been thinking of using brimstone. Will this hurt the honey?

PENN.

ANSWERS.—You are safe in laying the blame on worms rather than ants. The first intimation of their work on sections will be found on the edges where the comb joins the wood, a little heap of whitish powder, but the worm is so small it is not easily seen.

2. Upstairs is a good place if warm. A hot, dry place is the thing. Indeed, if kept in a very hot place through the summer, as in a garret next the roof, it will stand freezing in winter without injury.

3. It may or may not need fumigating. Depends upon whether the moth has laid any eggs in it. Brimstone will do, and will do no hurt if not used too strong. Bisulphide of carbon is more in favor than brimstone or sulphur nowadays.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we are using it ourselves.

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through the storm and darkness while the suffering one at home is in danger, perhaps of death, is a terrible trip. Why not have a good, sure family remedy in the house? One that has proven a life saver in thousands of cases during the last forty years.

Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment.

Think what a world of terror and anxiety was saved this man.

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44Atf

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Or, how to rear large, long-lived, prolific queens. A new work, giving in minute detail all the latest improved methods. Illustrated. No fault found with my queens in 1902. I challenge the world to equal queens reared by this new process; queens live from three to five years. Send for prospectus.

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This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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7000 lbs. Extracted Basswood Honey, stored in basswood barrels and kits. Large barrels each holding 330 lbs. net; ¼ barrels, 180 lbs.; kits, 33½ lbs. Prices—7½¢ per pound in barrels, and 8¢ in kits, f.o.b. cars at Viola. Cash must accompany order. Sample by mail, 10c. Address, 41A13t N. L. HENTHORN, box 83, Viola, Wis.

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What Yon Yonson Thinks

My ying, you better believe ven ay furst com to das country ay bean purtty grean. Da boys, dom folleer me roun, an von he say, "Git on to da Svede." Noder von feller he say, "Hey, Svede, drive under da shed!" Von boy he ask me if ay bean sure ma modder know ay vas vay from home." "Mine goodeness," ay say, "you boys vas make big misstake; ay don't got any home; ay bean look for yob."

So by an by ay hire for yob on section; dom pay me dollar an quavarter day, and ay ete me self. But ay don't lak very vell for to work an da section, so me hire for Ole Peterson to work on farm. He say he don't got very hard work, an ay only hav to milk 15 cows fore brekfus, so he pay me dollar day an he ete me tre times a day cept Sunday, den he only ete me twice.

Von day ay vent to post-office an ay ask das office mans if he bean got any letter for me, and he yust stan an look at me an he say, "Vot bean your's name?" "Mine goodeness," ay say, "you tank ay bean fool? Vont da name be on da letter?" An he yust stan an laff for bout 15 minnit.

Von das country bean first settled it bean yust plum full ma golden-rods, an all kines ma flours, but now da mans dom bean plowed it up, an dom plant potatis an corn an oats, an dat don't vas nutting for bees. An still dom mans tank dom can have hundreds ma svarsms. Now, ven dom don't bean but few before, an dom don't plant nottings for da bees, dom vont dom to work all summer, Sunday an monday, an bord demselves, an make hole pile ma honny for da mans, yust like Pharaoh did ma Israel's childrens. He say dom got to make brlek and dom got to make yust so much brlek ven dom don't got any straw, som dom make before ven dom got plenty straw. Better take das bible down an read Eexodus 5th chapter, and den you vill fine out all about it. An if you vill read on you vill fine out how dom children go for 40 years to fine das Promis Lan, dom flow ma milk and honey. Ay tank da moste be lots ma flowers in das lan. Mebbly it bean som sweet clover an catnip an phacelia an rose-berrys. Ay know it say it bean lots ma fruit, an offul nice big frute vot dom spies bring back. It moste bean lots ma bees, cause ven dom svars down even make das home in da big lion vat Samson killed, an Samson he say it don't bean notting svelt like hunny. But ay don't kin fine dat dom blame dem little bees for to make da pears to blight, an da moste be good bees. Ay tank da bean lots about bees in da bible. Mebbe dom big bee-mans, some of dom, don't bean read all of it yet.

Da bees have bean give us for great blessing, and ve moste seen to it dat dom don't starve, an dat dom don't got any straw. Mr. Newman vot make das bee-book called "Bees and hunny," he say he don't can understand how a yenerous-harted bee-keeper can go on an increas his bees an not make provide so dom don't starve. An he say if ve vill scatter bout thirty cent vort of seeds for each bee svarsms ve can increas to 500 svarsms an not be overstock. Mine goodeness, vat you tank of das? Newman he don't bean von dem kine of fellers vot talk tru his hat eder, you bet. Ay tank ven Yon Yonson git plenty all kines of honey-plants he yust goan to make Rambler's hunny crop per svarsms, look lak bout five sents a vort of soap.

Now, if ve rais akers an akers ma corn for hogs an it pay, vy for it don't pay to raise sometings for dom bees vot work so hard? Ay got 42 head of hogs, nice vons, but, my ying, dom don't board demselves; dom youst ete all da time, an dom don't got sens nuff to work for nobody, and if I don't feed dom ragler dom youst stan aroun an make big squeual an fuss. Ay know dom big bee-mans dom say it don't goan to pay to plant any ting for bees alone, but ay tank dom make big misstake. Ay tank it don't bean fair for

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This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—60 pages, 5x6 3/4 inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

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227 EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
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dom little bees to ride in hive-vagon all time, ven das nice hunnys vat dom make it bean fit to adorn any king's table. Ay bean look aroun' an ay don't fine it bean any bee-farmer vat plant his hole farm for da bees like dom do for da hogs, how kin dom tell ven dom never bean try it? It look like dom all bean afraid, an dom vant some von else to try it first. Now, ven ay ete a vatermelon ay don't svaller hole ting to vons. Mine goodness, no! But ay take little bite to see if it vas sweet, den a tak little bigger, an by an by it bean all ete up. So das vay moste ve du try vat bean best for our locality, den tak bigger bite; but if ve tak very big bite ve moste chaw fast.

Vell, if ve have nice vedder ay bean come over next week.
YON YONSON.



Pear-Blight Not Caused by Bees.

In regard to pear-blight, I can say that bees have nothing to do with it. If they have, they must have come some 10 or more miles to blight the trees here some years ago, and the trees where bees were, 12 miles from here, were full of fruit and no blight.

Ontario, Canada. THOS. ARCHER.

Craves a Warmer Clime.

Last year, about the same time of the year that you were at Denver this year, I made a trip into the mountains, and I also went up to Silver Plume, as well as up Pike's Peak, so I have been there, and know how to appreciate what you have to say about the grandeur of the mountains. I now think some of spending three months in California next winter (after New Year's) if nothing prevents. I do not like our cold and windy winters. It was all right when I was young, and for many years from 1857 onward I enjoyed hunting on the plains, even in the winter. But that good time has passed long ago. I am nearly 72 years old, and the fire of youth is vanishing, so that I begin to feel it. I crave for a warmer clime when the cold of winter is upon us.

Hall Co., Nebr., Oct. 24. WM. STOLLEY.

Little Surplus—Robber-Bees.

Bees here did store a little surplus honey late this fall. But there is not half the honey this year that there was last. It is nice, clear honey. The moths bother some. Neighbors' bees have robbed some, but mine did not rob or get robbed yet, that I know of. Some neighbors lost some colonies that were robbed.

Newton Co., Ind., Oct. 27. CHAS. ELLIS.

No Surplus Honey.

This has been the poorest honey season I have had in 50 years' experience in bee-keeping. The bees started out fine in the spring, commenced to swarm about April 1, and quit on May 18. I was not expecting them to swarm, as the most of them had given up the swarming craze. I had 80 first swarms, but am doubling and trebling all of the colonies, and will have to feed them. No surplus honey from any of the colonies. D. C. McLEOD.

Christian Co., Ill., Oct. 27.

Large Queens and Hives.

I notice first and last there is considerable discussion in the Bee Journal about large, prolific queens. I want to say that from careful experience and observation in the queen-rearing business for 20 years I find the largest queens almost as objectionable as the small, dark queens. When compared with a medium-size, well-nourished queen that has a long, but good-sized pointed abdomen, these queens are the most prolific, the longest lived, will lay earlier in the spring, and their work-

Storm King All Wool Blanket
No. 16345, every thread, including wool, is made of the finest, hard twisted wool, the nap is long and heavy, making an elegant blanket; furnished in plaid, checked, and solid colors. Sizes 72x84 in. \$1.25, 80x84 \$1.50.

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	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
Sweet Clover (yellow)....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alfalfa Clover	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.50
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

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ers will have the same pointed, tapering abdomen as the queen, and they are more active in the field and in building comb than are workers reared from extra-large, full-rounded, tipped-abdomen queens, although queens, in most instances, of this shape and size are apt to produce the largest workers—they are like the queens, slow and dull in their movements compared to a pointed-shaped abdomen queen's workers.

I do not want extra-large queens for profitable purpose because they are a failure.

One way to get extra-large queens, remove the queen-larva from a well-fed cell when about four or five days old, and drop in its place a worker-larva 18 or 24 hours old, little less than a half in size of the queen-larva you took out. By this you get extraordinary development of the queen thus bred. They are fine to look at, and, of course, would tickle the eye of the breeders clamoring for large queens, but I do not want them myself for business.

I indorse big hives, and use a Jumbo 10-brood-frame Langstroth size, and 120 sections $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, or in lieu of sections I use 20 Langstroth frames in the top story.

Bibb Co., Ga. ABBOTT L. SWINSON.

Stealing Bees.

On Oct. 8 some persons took from my beeyard a hive of bees—took it over a stump fence and down a steep bank, and robbed it of the contents. I know it was more than one, as one person could not lift it over. What is the law for such proceedings? and what can be done if the persons are caught? Has a man a right to shoot them if he catches them among the bees in the night? At the place where they robbed the bees they left a large iron spoon and a piece of mosquito-netting—a yard and a half; it was taken to the store and matched, as it was sold the night before the bees were stolen.

Last spring I moved the bees from the garden near the house, as it was too near the road, and they began to be troublesome, and I did not want to have any trouble with my neighbors, so I took the bees back to the end of a field, I should say about 200 rods from the house. I moved them on a hand-sled at night, during the month of April; it was very hard pulling, but I got them there—39 heavy colonies and 3 light ones.

My bees did not swarm very much this year, some colonies have done well and some have not stored any surplus, but they are pretty heavy.

I have been covering them up this week, hoping to finish packing them this month.

We sell our honey in the neighborhood at 13 cents a pound, or two pounds for 25 cents.

GEO. HODGES.

Allegany Co., N. Y., Oct. 23.

[No, we wouldn't advise shooting a man for stealing honey. You might shoot near him and frighten him. But if you can find the culprits who helped themselves to your hive, it might be well to have them arrested and fined, or jailed awhile.—EDITOR.]



A Symposium on Shook or Brushed Swarms.

This appeared in Gleanings in Bee-Culture, and from the many good things contained therein, some extracts are here given:

While this method seems to be coming to the front just now, it is no new thing—in fact, it is quite old with me. I have practiced it to some extent for a good many years—not on all my colonies, but only on those that were making preparations to swarm, or some small out-apiary that I could not well afford the time to watch. When the

Some Renewal Subscription Offers!

As the time is drawing near when a large majority of the readers of the American Bee Journal renew their subscriptions for another year, we thought it would be well to put before them in one place a few of our clubbing offers that they might like to take advantage of. We will number them, so that if you will order by number no mistake will likely be made at this end of the line. Here they are:

- | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| No. 1— | The Bee Journal a year and Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keeper's Guide," | Both for \$1.75 |
| No. 2— | The Bee Journal a year and Dadant's "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," | 1.75 |
| No. 3— | The Bee Journal a year and Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing," (cloth bound) | 1.60 |
| No. 4— | The Bee Journal a year and Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing," (leatherette bound) | 1.40 |
| No. 5— | The Bee Journal a year and an Untested Italian Queen (to be mailed in May, 1903) | 1.50 |
| No. 6— | The Bee Journal a year and a "Novelty Pocket-Knife" with your name and address on it | 1.90 |
| No. 7— | The Bee Journal a year and a "Wood Binder," for holding a year's numbers | 1.00 |
| No. 8— | The Bee Journal a year and an "Emerson Binder," (stiff board) | 1.40 |
| No. 9— | The Bee Journal a year and a Monette "Queen-Clipping Device," | 1.10 |
| No. 10— | The Bee Journal a year and Newman's "Bees and Honey," (cloth bound) | 1.50 |
| No. 11— | The Bee Journal a year and Newman's "Bees and Honey," (paper bound) | 1.20 |
| No. 12— | The Bee Journal a year and a Corneil Smoker | 1.80 |
| No. 13— | The Bee Journal a year and a "Porter Bee-Escape" | 1.10 |
| No. 14— | The Bee Journal a year and a No. 2 Bee-Veil (50 cent veil) | 1.30 |
| No. 15— | The Bee Journal a year and a "Globe Bee-Veil (\$1.00 veil) | 1.80 |
| No. 16— | The Bee Journal a year and an Alley "Queen and Drone-Trap," | 1.50 |

Of course all the above will be sent postpaid. We should be pleased to have all who can do so send in their orders at once, so as to cause less delay than there would be when so many renew their subscriptions at nearly the same time—from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. We will try to do our part in filling your orders promptly.

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apiary was large, and much swarming expected, I have usually noted those most likely to swarm.

Then in the afternoon, when the yard was quiet, and little or no swarming expected, I have anticipated their plans a little by artificially swarming them, and in this way avoided much annoyance, confusion, and demoralization of all the bees in the yard that a swarming-panic might create.

It is important that the bees should be gathering honey and secreting wax in order that their work of comb-building may be begun at once in the new hive, unless feeding is to be resorted to, in which case it is better to give the colony at least one liberal feed 24 hours before they are swarmed. The colony to be swarmed should be strong in bees and brood, and have a laying queen.—H. R. BOARDMAN.

Blacks are much more apt to swarm out than Italians. Carniolans build comb faster than the others, and build up quicker; or, at least, those in one of Cogshall's apiaries here do. The brood is to be put into a new hive and set facing away from the swarm. I stop the entrance with green grass; and by the time the grass wilts the colony is able to care for itself. In filling the hive with brood I put in ten full frames, the combs of honey or those with but little brood being put either on other colonies or extracted. This makes less increase and stronger colonies. Sometimes there will be brood from three different hives to make one.—HARRY HOWE.

M. A. Gill has practiced the plan for years, and among other things says:

This plan I consider the most sensible one for transferring from box-hives or crooked combs, only we are compelled to drive instead of shake, and the only plan by which we can successfully cope with foul brood.

If this plan is diligently followed through the honey season with all colonies that show even one cell of foul brood, we do not come up to winter with a lot of colonies that must be burned to prevent the spread of the disease. A colony that develops the disease in the fall after the honey season is past will live until the beginning of the next honey season in fair condition, when it can be shaken; hence, the great loss from foul brood is found only among careless bee-keepers.

In practicing this plan in out-apiaries I examine every six days, and shake every colony that has eggs in the cell-cups. Of course, this makes some swarms a little premature, say from four to six days before the swarm would emerge by the natural plan; and unfavorable weather conditions sometimes make you wish you hadn't; but it also makes the natural swarm wish they hadn't.

E. E. Atwater gives these points to be observed:

1. Shook swarms must be very strong.
2. A comb of brood will usually obviate danger of pollen in sections.
3. Supers must contain bait-combs, or, better, be taken from colonies well at work in the sections.
4. In the arid region, with its cool nights, brood from shook swarms must always be under the care of a large force of bees, to prevent loss by chilling.
5. Last, and of great importance, the shook swarm must be strengthened several times during the flow.

Walter S. Pouder disposes of the brood as follows:

I have always disposed of the remaining brood in two ways—by strengthening weak colonies and by tiering up over an excluder for extracting. I have tiered as high as five stories, and it seemed to me that such colonies contained a barrel of bees. In such cases I allowed only three or four combs of brood in the lower chamber, filling the remainder of the hive with empty combs or foundation in order that the queen might have plenty of room. As fast as the brood hatched in upper stories they filled the empty cells with honey, making the way possible for a large yield, and greatly improving the results from the hives from which the brood was taken.

Editor Root gives four important claims in favor of the plan, all of which look reason-

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able, except that the third applies to natural swarms as well. His four points are these:

1. Swarming can be controlled at out-yards with small brood-chambers, when run for comb honey. This is of tremendous importance, if true.
2. A brushed swarm may be stronger and produce more comb honey than a natural one, because the former may have all the flying bees, and subsequently receive, at a second drive, the brood that is hatched from the parent colony. If reports may be believed, such a powerful force of bees in one brood-nest means a larger yield of comb honey.
3. It appears that starters are just as good as full sheets of foundation, under some conditions at least. If this is true, it will save buying some brood foundation. If a young queen is in the hive, and the supers are put on soon enough, it is asserted that worker-brood will be reared about as fast as the queen can take it. But suppose that drone-comb is built out instead of worker, no great harm results, it is argued; for such comb can be cut out and melted up, for every one knows that wax sells at a good price; and some there are who believe that wax and comb honey can be produced simultaneously, with profit and to advantage.

Yes, it has been urged in times past that, in a heavy honey-flow, bees will secrete wax *involuntarily*; that if the wax-scales are not used in comb-building they will be wasted. The inference is, that the brushed swarm with foundation starters can and does utilize this surplus wax. If this be true, the foundation bill can be cut down 75 percent, and, in addition, save wax-scales.

4. Another incidental result—that pointed out by Mr. Howe in this issue—is that foul brood can be kept under control; for the brushed-swarm plan has some of the principal features of the McEvoy treatment of curing this disease. I believe there may be something in this; for years ago, in our own yards, we cured something like 50 or 60 colonies of foul brood by merely shaking the bees on frames of foundation. Then the plan of brushing the swarms, or shaking them, will hold either foul brood or black brood in check; and perhaps cure it altogether in localities where the disease is raging.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

Chicago - Northwestern. — The executive committee of the Chicago-Northwestern Beekeepers' Association have planned to hold the best convention ever convened in Chicago. The date is Dec. 3d and 4th, Wednesday and Thursday. Five eminent bee-keepers have been invited, and are expected to attend. More definite announcement later. Watch for it. Reduced rates on account of the fat stock show, which is held Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th.

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Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Beginners, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Georgia.—A practical and condensed treatise on the honey-bee, giving the best modes of management in order to secure the most profit. 110 pages, bound in paper. Price, 50 cents.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul-Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The advance noted in our last quotation has been maintained, and there is a very good demand for honey at the present time. No. 1 to fancy white comb brings 15¢@16¢ per pound, with the lower grades selling at from 2 and 3 cents less; this includes the light amber. Dark grades of amber sells at about 10¢@11¢, and buckwheat 9¢@10¢. Extracted is steady with white bringing 6¼¢@8¢, according to color, flavor and quality; the amber brings from 6¢@7¢; dark, 5¼¢@6¢. Beeswax in good demand at 30¢. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 24.—The receipts of honey do not increase any, and there is a good, stiff demand at good prices. Ruling prices are 15¢ for white, and some extra fancy, 16¢; buckwheat and dark, 13¼¢@14¢. Extracted, dark, 6¼¢; mixed, 6¼¢@7¢; white, 7¢@7¼¢. Beeswax, 30¢. H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Our honey market remains firm, with good demand and fair stocks on hand. Honey is not coming forward as fast as usual, and the tendency of prices is steady. We quote our market as follows: Fancy white 1-pound sections in cartons, 16¢; No. 1, 15¢; No. 2, very light supply, 14¢; glass-front sections generally one cent less than this. Extracted, light amber, 8¢; amber, 7¼¢. BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20.—The receipts of comb and extracted honey are light, and demand steady at quotations: Fancy white comb, 14¼¢@15¢; No. 1 white, 14¢@14¼¢; No. 2 white and amber, 13¢@13¼¢. White extracted, 7¢@7¼¢; amber, 6¢@6¼¢. Beeswax, 24¢@25¢. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The demand for extracted honey is good at the following prices: Southern and amber sells at 5¼¢@6¼¢; better grades, 7¢@8¢. Comb honey is scarce; fancy and No. 1 sells on arrival at 16¢@17¢. Beeswax weak at 28¢. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—We are having a good demand for comb honey and receipts are quite plentiful. We quote fancy white at 15¢, and some exceptionally fine lots will bring from 15¼¢@16¢; No. 1, white, 13¢@14¢; amber, 12¢.

Buckwheat is late arriving, and none has been on the market as yet to cut any figure. We expect large receipts next week, and it will sell at from 10¢@12¢, according to quality and style of package.

Extracted in fairly good demand at 7¼¢ for white, 6¼¢ for light amber, and 5¼¢@6¢ for amber. Southern in barrels at from 55¢@56¢ per gallon. Beeswax nominal at 28¢. HILDRETH & SHOELKEN.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—The demand for comb honey is good and prices are a little better, as the supply does not meet the wants. Extra water-white fancy is selling as high as 16¢@17¢; other grades less, according to quality. Extracted is very active and prices are a little better; amber, 5¼¢@5½¢; alfalfa, 6¼¢@7¢; white clover, 7¼¢. Beeswax, 28¢. C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—White comb honey, 12¢@12¼¢; amber, 8¢@10¢; dark, 7¢@7¼¢. Extracted, white, 5¼¢@6¢; light amber, 5¢@5¼¢; amber, 5¢@5¼¢. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27¢@29¢; dark, 25¢@26¢.

There are no heavy offerings of any description, either at this center or at producing points. Comb honey is in better spot supply, however, than extracted. Stocks of latter have been greatly reduced by recent shipments outward. Current values are being well maintained.

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